[illegible]

The distinction between "unemployed" and "retired" among the older men is not at all easy to make. It depends, essentially, on the attitudes of the men themselves and their family. In the second place, among the younger men especially, the distinction between "village worker" and "unemployed" is not entirely clear. The "village worker" usually on other land [illegible] work or assistance to "village specialists." In most cases, it was not easy to tell, however, how much their work was. In the third place, it is quite possible that some of those in the "city worker" class are actually unemployed most of the time.

The class of "farmer" (*fellah*) is very distinct. A farmer is a man who not only owns his own property, but works it for the support of himself and his family. Most of the farmers in Mawjid also rent the agricultural property of fellow villagers who are not farmers. This is done, apparently, largely on a cash basis. The standard fee for a day's plowing, for example, was reported to be ten Lebanese pounds (about two dollars and a half).

It was said, "Before (i.e., before emigration and city jobs), we were all *fellahin*." Now there are only ten farmers, and all of them except one are middle aged or elderly men. The exception is a young man of twenty-eight, a member of lineage XX, who evidently intends to make farming a career. He has made a realistic appraisal of the very difficult agricultural conditions in the village itself, and has acted accordingly with considerable initiative. Shortly after World War II he bought some unused land on the southern rim of Wadi Ba'labba, just outside the Qarn, close to the present terminus of the irrigation channel which brings water from the River Dardara (see Figs. 1 and 2). Considerable blasting with dynamite was necessary in the preparation of terraces, and earth had to be transported to the site. But with irrigation water he has already been able to develop a very impressive banana orchard which presumably has brought quick profits (cf. Khan, 1948, p. 42), and he said that he plans to expand in the near future. It is significant that he had to go outside the village territory to accomplish his ends.

The nature of the "village specialist" class can better be understood when it is broken down into subcategories, with the number of persons involved in each, as follows:

[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	2	[illegible]	2

Part-time jobs held by various men most of whom are included in the tabulation above are storekeeper (the priest), two bakery owners (a brother and a farmer), and a crop guard (again, traditionally a very important position). Two men, still living, were once shoemakers, and another was a mukhtar part-time. In the population as a whole there are at least six farmer tractors and five farmer owners

of a time can be placed. The whole thing is lowered into the oven, and the dishes are shaken off the board. After about a minute in the oven, bubbles appear on the surface of a dish, and then the whole thing puffs up until it looks like a large pincushion. It remains in the oven about a minute more and then is removed. As soon as a loaf begins to cool, it collapses into dish from again, only now the dish consists of two layers except around the edge.

In each bakery, the baker is the only hired professional. In the bakery in the village, the owner provides the baker with bread for his own consumption and pays him the equivalent of about a dollar and a half a day. In the other bakery, the baker and owner split the bread receipts (see below) of the bakery fifty-fifty, but there is no monetary transaction between them.

Every woman who uses the bakery sets aside about seven per cent of the loaves she makes, and these she "leaves for the oven." The owners' own bread supply is thus supplied them, and they are free to sell or otherwise dispose of what they do not use. The Muslim women, mentioned earlier, work in the oven on the same basis as the other women, but they regularly prepare more bread than they need themselves and sell the surplus at about twenty-five piastres (about seven cents) per rotl (the rotl is a traditional weight measure equivalent to about 1 lb. 3 oz.).

OLIVE PRESSES

The presses are privately owned but are available to all, the owner receiving a certain proportion of the oil which each individual presses. As social institutions they are, of course, far less important than the ovens and bakeries, for they are used for only a few weeks a year, during the olive harvest. However, as has already been suggested, the olive harvest is a period of intense cooperative activity in which social interaction, spurred on by hopes of a profitable crop, is very lively. The presses play an essential economic part in the proceedings and draw large groups of men together.

Most of the presses in the village are modern, machine-driven apparatuses requiring a minimum of manual assistance. There is, however, one old-style one in the stable of a house in the al-Wadiyya section. Some time before the fresh olives are ready to be pressed, the owner of the press begins to prepare the wooden beam and the stone weights. There is a heavy wooden beam one end of which is attached, hinge-fashion, to the ceiling, the other end weighted with three large stones (called "balls"). A bunch of fresh olives is placed under the weighted end of the beam which is raised by block and tackle and then dropped on the olives. The purpose is to reduce the olives to a mash which can then easily be transferred to a circular stone basin with a drain. On it a large, 6-ish stone wheel is set upright. The wheel is secured to a revolving beam one end of which is set into the ceiling. A subsidiary beam projects at right angles to the revolving one. To this a donkey is harnessed, and by walking round and round the basin, the donkey turns the wheel over the olive mash, pressing out the oil. This crude process involves considerable waste, hence

[illegible]

Farm Organization

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

4.5 Length of time in present job, Table 7A

4.5.1 Even against stability of employment is evidenced by the fact that the worker group had been in the same job for more than twenty years, while three-quarters had been employed at their present positions for five years or more.

4.6 Rates of payment, Table 7B

4.6.1 Five times who received wage increases, sixty-nine percent received their increases monthly, while a fifth were paid daily. The self-employed category was almost half (49%).

4.7 Number of hours worked per day, Table 8A

4.7.1 The mean number of working hours per day was nine and one-half. Concentrations were found at eight hours (20%), ten hours (30%) and twelve hours (17%). The high number of working hours is influenced by the presence of self-employment in small businesses which causes effort when personnel.

4.8 Number of days worked per week, Table 8B

4.8.1 A substantial majority of the people worked the six-day week (80%). But almost half as many worked seven days, (38%). These are the customary hours of the occupation.

4.9 Number of days worked in month previous to interview, Table 8C

4.9.1 To check the amount of underemployment, respondents were asked how many actual working days they had worked in the month prior to the interviews. Assuming that the twenty days per month was [illegible] employment, we find that, of those working, about one tenth fell in this category. The actual amount of unemployment was [illegible] percent. Together, then, we see that almost a quarter of the people were unemployed or underemployed in the month previous to the interviews.

* Cf., J. S. [illegible], "Employment level and job satisfaction", pp. 241 - 50.

P 11(A)

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

p. 49(c)

Table 92

Amount of Pay Per Week in Village
if there is Part of Year Work

Amount in Lebanese pounds	Number	Percent
Total	91	100.00
0 – 25	6	6.59
26 – 50	7	7.69
51 – 75	5	5.49
76 – 100	1	1.10
101 – 150	2	2.20
151 – 200	–	–
201 – 300	–	–
301 – 400	–	–
401 – 500	2	2.20
501 – 750	–	–
751 – 1000	–	–
1001 – 2000	–	–
2001 – 3000	–	–
Over 3000	–	–
None	9	9.89
No answer	59	64.84

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = 18.76
γ = 0.317

p. 35(a)

44:Matthews and Akrawi 8, G–3 (1945–1948)1949 ME Middle East
Lebanon MEI

Four schools, situated in Beirut, are directly connected with the Ministry. These are the School of Arts and Crafts which includes a section on agriculture, the Normal School for Men, the Normal School for Women, and the National Conservatory of Music. The Directorate of Antiquities and the Directorate of the National Library complete the list of the institutions directly connected with the Ministry of National Education.

Educational Finance

The support of public education comes almost entirely from the central budget of the government. Table 71 shows the growth of the educational budget in selected years of the last quarter of a century. This budget, which includes that of the Directorate of Antiquities, has ranged between 5.6 to 8.4 percent of the total budget of the state. The influence of wartime inflation can be seen from the almost sevenfold jump in the educational budget between 1941 and 1945, while in the corresponding period the number of schools increased from 267 to 308 and the enrollment from 21,056 to 30,113.

It was not possible to obtain the salary scale for public-school teachers. A scale set down by a government decree to serve for private and foreign schools fixes salaries at figures probably not very different from those paid in the public schools. The system of classifying teachers as instructors, assistant instructors, and teachers is almost identical with the public-school system. Instructors must be holders of university degrees, assistant instructors must have the *baccalauréat* or the Lebanese teaching certificate, and teachers must hold the Lebanese *brevet* or its equivalent. Monthly salaries for instructors range from £L75 to £L135 ($34 to $61), for assistant instructors from £L45 to £L85 ($20 to $39), and for teachers from £L35 to £L55 ($16 to $25). Salaries are paid for twelve months.

During World War II, cost-of-living allowances were added for government officials and teachers. These ranged from 250 percent for salaries that were £L40 a month or less, to 45 percent for the highest salaries paid by the state. In addition, married teachers received £L14 each for the wife and first child, and £L10 for each additional child up to five children.

A pension plan for government officials allows half the average salary for the last three years after thirty years of service. A person who has been in government service for thirty years and who has attained the age of fifty-five may ask to be retired or may be sent to retirement by the government after due investigation by a committee. Sixty-five is the latest age for retirement, though under special circumstances a person may be allowed to serve on a yearly basis up to the age of seventy.